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ABSTRACT

Information on current fund revenues and cost per student in New York State is presented for private colleges, State University of New York institutions, City University of New York institutions, and degree-granting proprietary colleges. A general overview of state fiscal support for postsecondary education is provided, along with data on total state support during 1980-1985 in total dollars, and as a proportion of total state revenues. Also considered are state funds that go directly to either postsecondary institutions or students. Changes in state funding and in the Higher Education Price Index are shown for the 5-year period. In addition, the share of student or institutional aid received by each sector in each of the 2 years is shown, along with shares of state funds provided in student aid versus institutional aid at the beginning and end of this period. Also considered are: amounts and shares of institutional revenue from all sources, restricted and unrestricted funds combined; per-student costs and revenue indicators by sector and for subgroups of institutions within the SUNY state-operated and private sectors; and selected data for private colleges that receive Bundy aid. A glossary is included. (SW)

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FISCAL INDICATORS FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION IN NEW YORK STATE 1980-81 through 1984-85

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THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Albany, New York 12230
April, 1987

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FISCAL INDICATORS FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION IN NEW YORK STATE
1980-81 through 1984-85

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Introduction

This is the second in a series of reports initiated by the 1984 Regents Statewide Plan for the Development of Postsecondary Education in New York State. The Plan called for an annual report which would contain current standard statistics on educational costs at the public and independent postsecondary institutions within the State.

Governor Cuomo, in his response to the 1984 Plan, endorsed the Education Department's decision to develop "such statistics." He also indicated that he would "ask the Division of Budget staff to work with the Department on the development of such data.'

The first report in this series contained an array of financial statistics concerning State support of postsecondary education in general, total unrestricted current fund revenues to the sectors, and cost per student and tuition and fee information for the sectors and sector subgroups. This second report has added more data elements concerning sector current fund revenues and sector and sector subgroup cost per student. It is not the purpose of the report series to make recommendations; however, this report does contain more observations concerning the trends shown in the tables.

Work on this year's report has again been under the guidance of the Fiscal Indicators Technical Advisory group and the Commissioner's Postsecondary Advisory Council Committee, who have greatly assisted the Department through their review and comments on report drafts. They have clarified complex issues and provided invaluable guidance and direction; the Department, however, assumes full responsibility for the content of this report.

Content of the Report

The original intent of this report was to show the five-year span of data that would encompass the years from 1980-81 to 1984-85. This has been accomplished for the aggregate tables in Sections I and II, but using 1980-81 as a base year presented some problems for the per-student data presented in Section III. The problem, which primarily affected SUNY State-operated campuses and CUNY because they each have system-wide collective bargaining, is caused by retroactive salary adjustments which are reported in the year paid even if they were for a previous year. Thus, the year in which the entire increase is reported is overstated and the previous year is understated. It was discovered that 1980-81 was such an understated year and using it as a base year, therefore, would have distorted percent changes for related indicators. Consequently the report shows a six-year span of data for the Sections III and IV data, with 1979-80 as a base year. The introductory narrative for Section III gives a more complete explanation of this problem.

Because the Higher Education Price Index is used throughout the tables of this report, a few words about it are useful at the outset. The HEPI is a national, composite index, similar to the consumer price index, which reflects changes in the cost of a fixed "market basket" of educational goods and services purchased by colleges and universities.

It should be noted that the HEPI exists only as a nationwide index; there is no comparable state or region-specific index. Although it is generally assumed that any nationwide price index such as the HEPI, if it were computed separately for New York State, would show increases over time somewhat greater than the nationwide change, it is interesting and probably significant to note that, for the period covered by this report, the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for urban New York State varied very little from the nationwide change in the CPI (23.4% vs. 23.2%). Thus it seems likely that a direct comparison of changes in costs in New York State to changes in the nationwide HEPI is more valid than previously believed.

A further discussion of the HEPI and its components is contained in the narrative preceding Section III of this report and a more complete definition of the HEPI is provided in the glossary section.

A warning concerning comparisons with changes in price indices in general: any comparisons of percent change in a given indicator with the corresponding percent change in any price index should not be viewed as value judgments. Observations of this kind in the text of this report do not imply that any increase or decrease should or shouldn't have occurred. In order to make any such judgments one needs to determine, for example, whether the funding or cost during the base year was appropriate, or whether enrichments beyond the rate of inflation were in-

tended. To make these and any other necessary determinations is beyond the scope of this report.

Organization of the Report

The report is divided into four sections of tables, each section preceded by an explanation of the content of its tables and some observations about the general trends shown in the tables.

Section I provides a general overview of State fiscal support for postsecondary education. Table 1 shows total State support over five years (1980-81 to 1984-85) in total dollars, and as a proportion of total State revenues. Table 2 looks only at State funds which go directly to either postsecondary institutions or students, excluding such items such as administrative costs of other State agencies which are included in Table 1. Changes in state funding and in the Higher Education Price Index are shown for the five-year period. In addition, the share of student or institutional aid received by each sector in each of the two years is shown. Finally, the table shows the shares of State funds provided in student aid versus institutional aid at the beginning and end of this period. Table 3 follows the same format as Table 2, except that student and institutional aid are combined. Similarly, the share of total State support to postsecondary education received by each sector in each of the two years is displayed.

Section II shifts the focus from State funds to amounts and shares of institutional revenue from all sources, restricted and unrestricted funds combined. Shares of current fund revenues by source are shown only for those sources of revenue which are common to most institutions within the State.

Section III contains per-student cost and revenue indicators by sector; and also contains the same per student indicators for subgroups of institutions within the SUNY State-operated and Independent sectors.

Section IV displays selected data for those independent institutions which receive Bundy aid. Table 1 displays aggregate data, and Table 2 shows Bundy aid as a percent of SRE expenditures by subgroup.

Although brief explanations of key terms used in each section of tables are included in each section's introduction, please refer to the glossary located in the appendix of the report for more complete definitions.

Interim year data for tables in the report will be published separately and will be available to readers of the report upon request.

Future Plans

Plans for future reports include, first, making data more current. It is hoped to accomplish this by showing five years of actual data and two years of estimated data. For example, next year's report would include actual data for 1981-82 through 1985-86. For as many indicators as possible, data for 1986-87, which would have been completed by the time of the report, and data for 1987-88, which would have been budgeted by the time of the report, would be included as estimated data.

Second, it is hoped that next year's report will include tables showing TAP dollars per FTE student and Bundy aid per FTE student. Hopefully, next year's report will also show total state support per FTE student broken down by sector and subgroup.

Third, in addition to the assistance of the two advisory groups, the Department looks forward to the assistance of the Division of Budget as called for in the Governor's response to the 1984 Statewide Plan.

The Department also intends to work with SUNY and CUNY in developing an approach to adjusting reported retroactive salary increases so as to produce data which more accurately reflect the expenditure of funds in the appropriate year.

SECTION I

State Support of Postsecondary Education

Section I – Table 1
TOTAL STATE SUPPORT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Total State support of postsecondary education includes all institutional and student aid programs for all sectors, (including non-degree) capital debt service for the public sectors, and relevant funding for certain State agencies (State Education Department, Higher Education Services Corporation).

OBSERVATIONS:

- Over the period 1980-81 through 1984-85, total State support of postsecondary education increased at a rate somewhat less than total State revenue (47% vs. 50%) and significantly more than the Higher Education Price Index (47% to 32%).
- Total State support for degree-granting institutions (total State support less Tuition Assistance Program funds to non-degree granting institutions) went from $2,373 to $3,438 per FTE student, a 45% increase.
- These figures for total State support, however, reflect a significant portion of the impact of the State's phased assumption of full-funding responsibility for the City University senior colleges, which was completed by 1982-83. The fiscal impact on the State involved not only the supplanting of New York City's 50 percent share of the operating and capital debt service costs, but also the provision of additional funds needed for the recovery of the colleges from the effects of the City fiscal crisis of the mid-seventies. The significance of the impact of the State assumption of full funding of the CUNY senior colleges can be seen by eliminating State institutional aid for these colleges from both the 1980-81 and 1984-85 data. The State funds in support of all *other* areas of postsecondary education increased by 40%, or significantly less than the 50% increase in State revenue.
- Even though State support for areas other than the CUNY senior colleges increased at a lesser rate than total State revenue, State support for these areas did increase about 6% ($121 million) more than if State support had increased only at the rate of the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI).
- Since 1982-83, when the State's assumption of the costs of the CUNY senior colleges was virtually complete, total State support for *all* areas of higher education increased at a rate that was about two-thirds that of State revenue (17% vs. 26%) but about one-third more than the HEPI (17% vs. 13%).
- After a fairly steady increase in statewide enrollment 1980-81 to 1983-84, enrollment for 1984-85 is almost the same as in 1980-81.

Section I - Table 1

TOTAL STATE SUPPORT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL STATE REVENUES ($millions)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1980-81 through 1984-85	
						$	%
Total State Support for Postsecondary Education	$1,786	$2,062	$2,233	$2,348	$2,616	$ 830	46.5%
Total NYS Revenues[1]	$13,966	$15,856	$16,645	$19,074	$20,953	$6,987	50%
Total State Support to Postsecondary Education as a % of Total NYS Rev.	12.7	13.0	13.4	12.3	12.5		
Higher Education Price Index	205.2	225.8	240.1	253.1	270.1		31.6%
Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment[2]	747,107	759,226	756,724	766,000	750,670		.5%

[1] Current State Revenue - General Fund

[2] Degree-Granting institutions

Section I – Table 2

STATE FUNDED STUDENT AID AND INSTITUTIONAL AID BY SECTOR

"Student Aid" includes all identifiable State-funded aid to students for all sectors including non-degree. The main components include TAP, Regents Scholarships, student aid portions of programs for the disadvantaged, college work-study matching funds for public and independent institutions, SUSTA, CUSTA, tuition waivers at SUNY and CUNY, and aid for part-time students.

"Institutional Aid" includes all restricted and unrestricted state funds to higher education in the form of institutional aid, as well as the State's shares of debt service for the SUNY community colleges and the CUNY senior and community colleges.

"State Funds" ("Institutional Aid" plus "Student Aid") represent almost 99% of the "Total State Support" shown in Table 1. Certain administrative costs for the Education Department and HESC, and some small student aid programs have been excluded from this figure.

OBSERVATIONS:

Student Aid

- Although State funds for student aid increased 54% from 1980-81 to 1984-85, when adjusted for enrollment, the amount per full-time equivalent student at degree-granting institutions showed an increase of 47%. (Comparable enrollment data for non-degree granting institutions are not available). This is less than the 52% increase in the average undergraduate tuition and fees rate over the same period.
- By sector, the percentage increases in State student aid funds vary widely, from a 15% increase at the CUNY senior colleges to a 200% increase at the non-degree granting schools. This wide variation relates mainly to the structure of the TAP program, which is the major component of State student aid. The maximum TAP award for the individual student can be no greater than tuition at the particular institution the student attends. Since tuition rates within the independent sector, the proprietary colleges, and the non-degree granting schools are almost always higher than the maximum TAP award, further increases in tuition rates do little to increase the total amount of TAP funds going to those sectors. Conversely, public sector tuition rates are lower than the maximum TAP award. This means that a tuition increase in the public sector has more of an impact on TAP funds than an equivalent tuition increase in the independent sector.

  It also follows that enrichments in the TAP program, usually involving increases in the maximum award, impact proportionately more on the total amount of TAP funds received by the non-public sectors.
- The portion of total State support represented by student aid changed little from 1980-81 to 1984-85 (17% vs. 18%). However, the magnitude of this percentage is driven not only by the amount of student aid funds, but also by the amount of institutional aid funds, which is the other, and larger, component of total State support. The effect of the State assumption of the full costs of the CUNY senior colleges on the amount of State institutional aid through 1982-83 has been pointed out. Beginning in 1982-83, the percentage of total State support going to student aid each year through 1984-85 has been 16%, 17% and 18%. It is perhaps premature to cite this increase in student aid as a trend, but it bears watching over the next few years.

Institutional Aid

- Total State institutional aid to postsecondary education (excluding the proprietary colleges and non-degree institutions which do not receive institutional aid), increased by 45%. Since enrollment was virtually the same in 1980-81 as in 1984-85, the percentage increase on a per FTE student basis ($2,019 vs. $2,939) is about the same. This rate of increase is significantly greater than the increase in the HEPI (32%).
- For those sectors which receive institutional aid, other than the CUNY senior colleges, aid per FTE student increased 36% ($1,862 vs. $2,525) or only somewhat greater than the 32% increase in the HEPI from 1980-81 to 1984-85.
- While institutional aid dollars in SUNY State-operated institutions, the SUNY community colleges, and CUNY community colleges increased at somewhat similar rates (from 37% to 41%), the increase in the independent sector was 13% from 1980-81 to 1984-85.

Changes 1982-83 to 1984-85

To obtain a comprehensive picture, it is useful to look at the percent changes in State support per FTE student by sector as well as for each of its components (institutional and student aid).

For the period subsequent to the State's assumption of the costs of the CUNY senior colleges, the following table shows percent change for the components of State support.

Percentage Change
State Support per FTE Student
1982-83 to 1984-85

	Student Aid	Institutional Aid	Total
SUNY State-Oper.	33%	16%	17%
CUNY Seniors	10	21	20
SUNY CC	37	21	23
CUNY CC	17	16	17
Independent	37	8	22
Proprietary Coll.	5	—	5

For sectors which receive both institutional and student aid funds, it can be seen that wide differences in percentage changes for each of the student and institutional aid categories become somewhat narrower within the context of total State support by sector. Although the percent changes in total State support vary by sector in the amount they lag behind the 26% growth in State revenue, all sectors which receive both institutional and student aid showed a rate of increase exceeding the change of 12.5% in the HEPI.

Section I - Table 2

STATE FUNDED STUDENT AID AND INSTITUTIONAL AID BY SECTOR
1980-81 to 1984-85
($ millions)

	1980-81	1984-85	Change (%)	Share of State Support 1980-81	Share of State Support 1984-85
STUDENT AID					
SUNY-State Operated	$59	$84	42%	20%	19%
CUNY Senior Colleges	41	47	15%	14%	10%
SUNY Community Colleges	22	34	55%	7%	8%
CUNY Community Colleges	18	29	61%	6%	6%
Independent	127	191	50%	43%	42%
Proprietary Colleges	15	29	93%	5%	6%
Non-Degree Granting	13	39	200%	4%	9%
TOTAL	295	453	54%	100%	100%
INSTITUTIONAL AID					
SUNY-State Operated	$856	$1,191	39%	58%	56%
CUNY Senior Colleges 1/	289	525	82%	20%	25%
SUNY Community Colleges	130	178	37%	9%	8%
CUNY Community Colleges	61	86	41%	4%	4%
Independent	134	151	13%	9%	7%
Proprietary Colleges	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Degree Granting	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,470	2,131	45%	100%	100%
Total Student Aid	295	453	54%	17%	18%
Total Institutional Aid	1,470	2,131	45%	83%	82%
Total State Funds	1,765	2,584	46%	100%	100%
Higher Education Price Index	205.2	270.1	32%		

Note: See Appendix A for data for all five years.

1/ Data reflect New York State's phased assumption of New York City's 50 percent share of the costs of the City University senior colleges. Assumption of those costs by the State was completed in 1982-83.

Section I — Table 3

STATE FUNDS TO POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION BY SECTOR STUDENT AID AND INSTITUTIONAL AID COMBINED

OBSERVATIONS:

- By sector, the percentage increases in State funds to postsecondary education compared to the increase in the HEPI varied widely: in the independent sector (31% vs. 32%) and significantly greater in the CUNY senior colleges (73% vs. 32%) and the non-degree granting schools (200% vs. 32%).
- If one defines a significant change as exceeding plus or minus one percent, the sector shares of total State support changed significantly from 1980-81 to 1984-85 for the SUNY State-operated, the CUNY senior and the independent colleges. These changes in sector shares were primarily due to the State's assumption of the costs of the CUNY senior colleges and its effects on the total funds. On the other hand, there were no significant changes in share for any sector between 1982-83 and 1984-85.

Section I - Table 3

STATE FUNDS TO POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION
TOTAL STUDENT AND INSTITUTIONAL AID BY SECTOR
($ millions)

	1980-81	1984-85	Change (%)	Share of State Support 1980-81	Share of State Support 1984-85
SUNY State-Operated	$915	$1,275	39%	52%	49%
CUNY Senior Colleges[1/]	330	572	73%	19%	22%
SUNY Community Colleges	152	212	39%	9%	8%
CUNY Community Colleges	79	115	46%	4%	4%
Independent	261	342	31%	15%	13%
Proprietary Colleges	15	29	93%	1%	1%
Non-Degree-Granting	13	39	200%	1%	2%
STATE TOTAL	1,765	2,584	46%	100%	100%
Higher Education Price Index	205.2	270.1	32%		

3A

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENT BY SECTOR
1980-81 and 1984-85

	1980-81	1984-85	Change (%)	Share of Total Enrollment 1980-81	Share of Total Enrollment 1984-85
SUNY State-Operated	166,082	161,941	- 2%	22.2%	21.6%
CUNY Senior Colleges	93,758	88,875	- 5%	12.5%	11.8%
SUNY Community Colleges	117,647	117,345	0%	15.7%	15.6%
CUNY Community Colleges	36,227	40,946	13%	4.8%	5.5%
Independent	314,526	315,907	0%	42.0%	42.0%
Proprietary Colleges	18,866	25,656	36%	2.5%	3.4%
Non-Degree Granting	N.A	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
TOTAL	747,106	750,670	0%	100%	100%

Note: See Appendix A for data for all five years.

[1/] Data reflect New York State's phased assumption of New York City's 50 percent share of the costs of the University senior colleges. Assumption of those costs by the State was completed in 1982-83.

SECTION II

Current Fund Revenues by Source and Shares of Major Current Fund Revenue Categories by Source

Section II – Tables 1 & 2

TOTAL CURRENT FUND REVENUES BY SOURCE AND SECTOR AND SHARES OF MAJOR CURRENT FUND REVENUE CATEGORIES BY SOURCE AND SECTOR
1980-81 and 1984-85 Degree-Granting Institutions

This section displays total current fund revenues (restricted and unrestricted combined) by source for all New York State institutions except nondegree. Although current fund revenue amounts from all sources are shown, shares (percentages) by source are not calculated on the basis of total revenue. Instead, each source percentage is calculated on total revenue *less* income from hospitals, auxiliary enterprises (dormitories, food service, etc.), and independent operations. To calculate shares based on total current fund revenues would unduly distort the percentages, since some current fund categories are totally lacking in some sectors. The subtotal of current fund revenues, (i.e. without hospitals, auxiliary enterprises, and independent operations), does not result in a perfectly comparable base, but is as close as can be accomplished within the limitations of the existing data. For purposes of this report, the subtotal of current fund revenues will be referred to as the revenue from "common sources."

It must be noted that funds from major student aid programs, e.g. the State's TAP program and Federal Pell grants, are not included in these data, except to the extent that they are used by students to pay tuition and fees, etc.

To more accurately show the proportions of revenue from each source for the SUNY community colleges, the CUNY senior colleges, and the CUNY community colleges, State and local funds for E&G capital debt service, not reported on the HEDS/HEGIS data for these sectors, have been added for these groups. Addition of debt service funds for these sectors makes the scope of revenues shown more consistent with the other sectors.

OBSERVATIONS:

Statewide (Table 1)

Statewide, revenue from common sources increased 44% while the HEPI increased 32%. Three components increased at a significantly greater rate; tuition and fees (53%), private sources (55%) and endowment income (53%). State funds increased 45% or at about the same rate as the revenue from common sources. Two of the governmental sources, Federal and local, increased significantly less, 19% and 18% respectively.

No further detail on Federal funds is available in the HEDS/HEGIS system. It is therefore impossible to know precisely how the various components of Federal funds changed within the overall statewide increase of 19% (from $728.0 to $865.0 million). Data from sources other than HEDS/HEGIS however, indicate that Federal funds in support of research (the largest component of institutional revenue from Federal sources) in New York State increased 50% from 1980-81 to 1984-85. Still other data indicate that funds for two student aid programs (Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants and College Work Study) representing a small portion of the total Federal funds, decreased about 9%. These data would also indicate that there was a substantial decrease in other miscellaneous Federal programs, such as Title III grants.

The increases in two areas cited above, State and local, are affected significantly by the State's assumption of New York City's share of CUNY senior college costs. For areas other than the CUNY senior colleges, institutional revenue from the State increased 37%, and revenue from local sources increased 39%. Both of these increases are somewhat more than the 32% increase in the HEPI.

Only two categories showed a significant change as shares of revenue from common sources. Tuition and fees went from 35% of total revenue in 1980-81 to 38% in 1984-85 and Federal sources went from 14% to 11%.

Sectors (Table 2)

As shares of revenue from common sources, significant changes by source by sector from 1980-81 to 1984-85 are as follows:

Tuition and fees went from 27% to 29% in the SUNY community colleges; 22% to 26% in the CUNY community colleges; 48% to 52% in the independent colleges; and 93% to 96% in the proprietary colleges.

Federal funds declined in all sectors. However, in the independent sector, which is the recipient of almost three-quarters of the statewide Federal funds, these funds decreased significantly from 19% of revenue from common sources in 1980-81 to 15% in 1984-85. Federal funds at the CUNY senior colleges declined by $10 million, showing a decrease from an 8% share of total revenue to a 5% share.

Local funds decreased from 38% of revenue from common sources at the CUNY community colleges in 1980-81 to 36% in 1984-85.

Private sources represented only a small portion (about 4%) of revenue from common sources at SUNY State-operated institutions in 1984-85. However, the dollar amount of private source revenue for SUNY State-operated institutions increased 90% from 1980-81.

Section II - Table 1
TOTAL CURRENT FUND REVENUES BY SOURCE AND SHARES OF MAJOR CURRENT FUND REVENUE CATEGORIES BY SOURCE
Degree-Granting Institutions

($ millions)

New York State Totals

	1981 $	1981 (%)	1985 $	1985 (%)
Tuition and Fees	$1894	(35)	$2904	(38)
Federal	728	(14)	865	(11)
State	1504	(28)	2186	(28)
Local	398	(7)	470	(6)
Private Gifts and Contracts	354	(7)	550	(7)
Endowment Income	204	(4)	312	(4)
Miscellaneous [1/]	263	(5)	388	(5)
Subtotal common sources [2/]	$5345	(100%)	$7675	(100%)
Auxiliary Enterprises	$453		$671	
Hospitals	$339		$579	
Independent Operations	$ 48		$ 82	
Total Current Fund Revenues	$6185		$9007	

Note: Detail may not add to total, due to rounding.

[1/] Miscellaneous includes sales and services of educational activities and all revenues not listed elsewhere. Examples of the latter are interest income and gains from investments of unrestricted funds. This category also includes revenues from the sales and services of internal service departments to persons or agencies external to the institution.

[2/] Referred to in the text as revenue from "common sources."

Section II - Table 2

TOTAL CURRENT FUND REVENUES BY SOURCE AND SHARES OF MAJOR CURRENT FUND REVENUE CATEGORIES BY SOURCE

By Sector-Degree-Granting Institutions

($ millions)

	SUNY State Operated				CUNY Senior				SUNY Comm. Colleges			
	1981		1985		1981		1985		1981		1985	
	$	(%)	$	(%)	$	(%)	$	(%)	$	(%)	$	(%)
Tuition and Fees	$ 193	(15)	$ 272	(15)	$ 109	(20)	$ 148	(19)	$ 106	(27)	$ 153	(29)
Federal	124	(10)	170	(9)	45	(8)	35	(5)	10	(3)	11	(2)
State	875	(68)	1218	(67)	299	(54)	536	(69)	130	(33)	179	(34)
Local	9	(1)	20	(1)	81	(15)	29	(4)	115	(29)	150	(28)
Private Gifts & Contracts	39	(3)	74	(4)	13	(2)	19	(2)	1	(0)	3	(1)
Endowment Income	5	(0)	9	(1)	2	(0)	4	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Miscellaneous 1/	47	(4)	58	(3)	0	(0)	4	(1)	29	(7)	37	(7)
Subtotal-Common Sources	$1292	(100%)	$1821	(100%)	$ 549	(100%)	$ 775	(100%)	$ 391	(100%)	$ 533	(100%)
Auxiliary Enterprises	110		163		4		2		8		11	
Hospitals	99		204		0		0		0		0	
Independent Operations	0		0		0		0		0		0	
Total Current Fund Rev.	$1501		$2188		$ 553		$ 777		$ 399		$ 544	

Note: Detail may not add to total, due to rounding.

1/ Miscellaneous includes sales and services of educational activities and all revenues not listed elsewhere. Examples of the latter are interest income and gains from investments of unrestricted funds. This category also includes revenues from the sales and services of internal service departments to persons or agencies external to the institution.

cont'd next page

Section II - Table 2 - Cont'd.

	CUNY Comm. Colleges				Independent				Proprietary Colleges			
	1981		1985		1981		1985		1981		1985	
	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
Tuition and Fees	$ 38	(22)	$ 65	(26)	$1399	(48)	$2168	(52)	$ 49	(93)	$ 97	(96)
Federal	6	(4)	5	(2)	542	(19)	643	(15)	0	(0)	1	(1)
State	61	(36)	89	(35)	139	(5)	165	(4)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Local	64	(38)	91	(36)	130	(5)	180	(4)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Private Gifts & Contracts	0	(0)	1	(0)	301	(10)	453	(11)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Endowment Income	0	(0)	0	(0)	198	(7)	299	(7)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Miscellaneous 1/	0	(0)	1	(0)	182	(6)	284	(7)	3	(7)	3	(3)
Subtotal	$ 169	(100%)	$ 252	(100%)	$2891	(100%)	$4192	(100%)	$ 53	(100%)	$ 101	(100%)
Auxiliary Enterprise	0		0		329		489		2		5	
Hospitals	0		0		240		378		0		0	
Independent Operations	0		0		48		82		0		0	
Total Current Fund Rev.	$ 169		$ 252		$3507		$5141		$ 55		$ 106	

Note: Detail may not add to total, due to rounding.

1/ Miscellaneous includes sales and services of educational activities and all revenues not listed elsewhere. Example of the latter are interest income and gains from investments of unrestricted funds. This category also includes revenues from the sales and services of internal service departments to persons or agencies external to the institution.

SECTION III

Selected Institutional Revenue and Expenditure Data

Section III contains tables displaying selected revenue and expenditure data for each sector in dollar amounts per FTE student. (Data for non-degree institutions is not displayed.) Change in these amounts over the period covered by the report are also shown as absolute amounts and as percentages. These data serve to provide a baseline for understanding the dependence of sectors on tuition and fees as a source of revenues, as well as showing per FTE student expenditures for certain major components of educational costs. It is expected that these data will provide information useful for the analysis of a variety of policy issues, including for example, changes in the net cost of attendance.

Data are provided separately for each of the sectors – SUNY State-operated campuses, CUNY senior colleges, SUNY community colleges, CUNY community colleges, independent institutions, and degree-granting proprietary institutions – so that trends within each sector can be examined. Because of the wide variation in institutions within each sector in terms of absolute size, proportion of graduate students, significance of summer session and non-degree courses, as well the mix of program offerings; cross-sector comparisons, except for those of the most general trends, are not particularly meaningful.

Section III also contains tables showing the same data elements as described above but broken out by subgroup within the two major sectors, namely the SUNY State-operated and the independent. The institutions within each subgroup are listed preceding the respective tables. These subgroup tables serve to emphasize the fiscal diversity within the two sectors and to illustrate to readers that these sectors are not as monolithic in terms of either actual cost per student or rate of change over time. For example, the instructional cost per FTE student for the independent sector increased 58% from 1979-80 to 1984-85 whereas the rates of increase for the subgroups within the independent sector ranged from 37% to 78%.

Some observations on the data accompany the tables in Section III. These observations are intended to be illustrations of some of the meaningful ways data elements can be interpreted within a sector. Given the number of data elements displayed, it is impossible to include observations on all implications. Although the accompanying observations tend to focus on significant changes, it should be noted that at times, 'no change" can be equally significant. For example, despite tuition and fees revenue per FTE student increasing from 49% to 68% across the sectors, TAP as a percentage of that revenue stayed relatively unchanged in all sectors except CUNY.

Original intentions were to have each annual report cover the most current five years of data. Thus last year's report covered 1979-80 to 1983-84, and this year's report was to have covered 1980-81 to 1984-85. However, late in the preparation of the report, it was discovered that using 1980-81 data as a base year for the Section III tables would result in distorted percent changes over the period. The general problem, primarily affecting the SUNY State-operated and the CUNY senior and community colleges, stems from retroactive salary adjustments arising from collective bargaining agreements. In the data system used for this report, salary dollars are reported in the year they are paid, even if a significant portion of those dollars is for a prior year. This practice inflates reported costs for the year in which they are paid and deflates costs for the prior year. If a base, or ending year of a report happens to be one of these "aberrational" years the change over the period can be distorted. This effect is most telling when it occurs in one of the three previously mentioned public sectors, where a collective bargaining agreement covers an entire sector. The year 1980-81 was such a year for the SUNY State-operated sector, and, to preserve comparability in cost and revenue changes over time, Section III covers the years 1979-80 through 1984-85.

The following are brief descriptions of the data items in the Section III tables and the interrelationships among them.

Educational and General (E&G) Expenditures and Mandatory Transfers includes all expenses of an institution excluding, primarily, those for dormitories, food service and hospitals. These expenses are called educational and general (E&G). Mandatory transfers are composed predominantly of debt service obligations for the educational plant, excluding dormitories, dining halls and hospitals. With the exceptions noted, E&G expenditures and mandatory transfers represent the total costs of "doing business" for

an institution. Besides providing a comparison of the rate of increase in these total costs to the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI), the tables display the per FTE student costs of the following major components of this total so that relative weights in total costs can be assessed:

Student-Related Educational (SRE) Expenditures
Student Aid from Campus Revenue
Other Educational and General Expenditures

Each of these terms (categories of expense) is described below. Added together these three categories are termed educational and general (E&G) expenditures.

A comparison across sectors of the relative weights of the components in the total cost for the sector highlights significant fiscal differences among the sectors. For example, in 1984-85 mandatory transfers represented 2% of total E&G expenses and mandatory transfers in the independent sector; 10% at the SUNY State-operated and CUNY senior colleges; and 15% at the CUNY community colleges.

Student-Related Expenditures (SRE), the largest component of E&G expenditures and mandatory transfers, represents those costs directly related to the education of the student. The major component of SRE expenditures is the cost of *instruction*. The remainder, the *non-instructional costs*, are composed of items such as student services, libraries, administration, and the operation and maintenance of the educational plant. Major items included in E&G expenditures and mandatory transfers but excluded in SRE expenditures are student aid provided from institutional funds, mandatory transfers, and public service and organized research with related overhead costs. The data for student-related, instructional and non-instructional costs indicate how much these costs have risen and can be compared to the change in higher education prices nationwide (the Higher Education Price Index).

Student Aid from Campus Revenue includes student financial aid expenditures from both restricted and unrestricted funds where the institution has at least some discretion in the selection of the recipients. Tuition waivers for students are also included in this category. *Not* included are major student aid programs such as federal Pell grants or New York State's TAP awards.

Other Expenditures (E&G) include those for organized research, extension and public service and related institutional overhead costs.

Tuition and Fees Revenue per FTE Student represents the most global measure of student-derived income. It includes tuition and fees received from all students – graduate as well as undergraduate, summer session as well as the academic year, non-credit as well as credit. This income is then divided by the total number of full-time equivalent (FTE) students, which is based on the number of full-and part-time degree students, excluding summer session.

By comparison, the weighted undergraduate tuition and fees rate (identified as the *Average Full-time Undergraduate Rate)* is a narrower measure, representing the cost to full-time undergraduate students. The differences in these two measures of student revenue depend, then, on the proportion of graduate students and the magnitude of non-credit and summer session instruction.

By comparing the change in tuition and fees revenues per FTE student over the six-year period with the change in the *Higher Education Price Index* (measures changes in the cost of a "market basket" of goods and services utilized by institutions of higher education), it can be seen whether student-generated revenues have kept up with the trends in institutional costs nationwide. Similarly, a comparison of changes in the weighted undergraduate tuition and fees rate with the *Consumer Price Index* shows whether the costs to students as consumers have risen faster or slower than other consumer goods and services.

Tuition and Fees Revenues as a Percent of Student-Related Expenditures indicates both how much of SRE expenditures is covered by student revenues and how that proportion changed over the six-year period. Similarly, *Tuition and Fees Revenues as a Percent of Instructional Expenditures* indicates how much of instructional costs is covered by student revenues.

The TAP program is the most significant source of State student aid support. *TAP as a Percent of Tuition and Fees Revenues* indicates what portion of tuition and fees revenues to the institution is provided from the Tuition Assistance Program.

Enrollment of *Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Students* is shown, along with the five-year change, to provide an indicator of how enrollment changes may have influenced cost per FTE student. FTE students in these tables reflect the Department's standard definition, which differs from the various methods used by SUNY, CUNY and institutions in the independent sector.

The New York State Consumer Price Index (Urban) is used in the report since it is a more relevant option than a nationwide CPI. The New York State CPI is constructed by the New York State Division of the Budget from Federal data sources for New York City and Buffalo. For the period covered by this report there was little difference between the change in the nationwide comprehensive CPI (22.1%), the nationwide urban CPI (23.2%) and the New York State urban CPI (23.4%).

The *Higher Education Price Index* (HEPI), prepared by Research Associates of Washington, is a nationwide index of the cost over time of a fixed "market basket" of goods and services purchased by a college. The change in the index over time reflects the effects of inflation only on that fixed group of goods and services.

For purposes of this report, we can assume that any increase in relevant institutional costs (such as SRE expenditures or instructional expenditures) greater than the increase in the HEPI over the same period is due primarily to

New York State's personnel costs above and beyond the national average.

This assumption follows from the fact that colleges are personnel-intensive operations. Eighty percent of the "market basket" used for the HEPI, therefore, represents salaries and fringe benefits. As for the other 20% of the "market basket," the non-personnel costs, there is no reason to believe that prices across the nation are significantly dissimilar from prices in New York State.

The following chart shows the changes in the HEPI with its major components, and the changes in the Consumer Price Indices over the period covered by this report. In addition to changes over the six-year period, it is useful to see what other changes have occurred within the period. For that purpose changes are also shown for 1979-80 to 1982-83 and for 1982-83 to 1984-85.

Price Indices – Percent Change

	1979-80 to 1982-83	1982-83 to 1984-85	1979-80 to 1984-85
HEPI – Nationwide	30%	12%	46%
Faculty Salaries	25%	12%	40%
Fringe Benefits	39%	28%	78%
All Salaries & Fringes	29%	14%	47%
Non-Personnel Costs	34%	6%	42%
CPI-US Urban	26%	9%	37%
CPI-NYS Urban	25%	9%	36%

Salary increases are most meaningfully compared to increases in the CPI, which is the most commonly-used index of inflation. In comparing the increase in faculty salaries, nationwide, from 1979-80 to 1982-83, to the increase in the CPI, we see that the rates are about the same. However, during the 1982-83 to 1984-85 period, faculty salaries increased at a rate that was one-third greater than the increase in the CPI. For 1985-86, not covered by this report, nationwide faculty salaries increased 6% or about twice the increase in the CPI for that year. From 1982-83 to 1984-85 the average annual rate of increase was 14% compared to 13% a year from 1979-80 to 1982-83.

The rate of increase in the cost of fringe benefits continued to accelerate. The increase of 78% in this category over the entire period is almost twice the rate of increase in faculty salaries and three times the increase in the CPI.

An explanatory note on "faculty salaries" is in order. As used in the HEPI, as well as in most studies on the subject, faculty salaries should more accurately be called faculty salaries *paid*. The figures are derived by dividing total dollars expended by the number of faculty. In large samples, the resultant figure is a fairly accurate surrogate for faculty salary rates or scale. However, as the sample becomes smaller, events other than changes in pay rates may have an effect.

For example, even if salary rates remain unchanged, retrenchment can inflate average-salary-paid figures because of the layoff of newer, lower-paid faculty. Expansion, through the hiring of additional lower-paid faculty can deflate average-salary-paid figures. The replacement of higher-paid faculty with lower-paid newer faculty under an early retirement program can also deflate average-salary-paid figures.

INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

OBSERVATIONS:

Student-Related Educational (SRE) Expenditures

These expenditures per FTE student increased considerably faster than the HEPI (63% vs. 46%). In absolute dollars the difference in these rates represents $894 per FTE student. Instructional expenditures, the major component of SRE expenditures, increased 60%; a rate significantly in excess of the nationwide increase of 47% in salaries and fringe benefits. Noninstructional expenditures increased at an even a greater rate, 68%.

From 1979-80 to 1982-83, SRE expenditures increased at an annual average rate of about 10.5%, whereas from 1982-83 to 1984-85 costs increased at a slightly lesser rate, about 10% per year. Thus, in the latter period the rate of increase in expenditures per FTE student exceeded the change in the HEPI by an even greater margin (21% vs. 12%) than in the initial three-year period (35% vs. 30%).

Within the independent sector, there are wide variations among groups of institutions in rates of increase from 1979-80 to 1984-85 from 41% at Nursing Schools to 83% at Specialized Colleges. However, at the groups of colleges representing almost 84% of the FTE enrollment (Universities with Medical Schools and Universities without Medical Schools, College Complexes, Colleges and the 2-Year Institutions) the rates of increase are in a somewhat narrower band, from 53% to 63%. Even within these groups, however, the range of actual expenditures per FTE student and the absolute dollar amount of the changes vary widely. The changes in several groups were affected by changes in enrollment between the first and last years covered in the report. Six of the nine groups of schools had enrollments vary by 5% or more over the period.

Tuition and Fees

The average full-time undergraduate tuition and fees rate per FTE student increased by 68% from 1979-80 to 1984-85, an average of about 10% per year. 68% represents an increase significantly greater than the increase in the NYS CPI (36%), but only 5% more than the increase in SRE expenditures. From 1979-80 to 1982-83, the tuition rate increased an average of 12.3% per year whereas from 1982-83 to 1984-85 the average annual increase was 9.0%.

Across all the subgroups within the sector the increase in undergraduate tuition and fees rates ranged widely from 44% at the Nursing Schools to 86% at the Health Science Centers.

Tuition and fees revenues covered a larger portion of SRE expenditures in 1984-85 (81%) than in 1979-80 (78%) for the sector as a whole and for each of the independent sector subgroups with the exception of the 2-year Institutions where it remained the same. Although for the sector as a whole, tuition and fees revenues covered 81% of SRE expenditures in 1984-85, five of the groups exceeded the average with three of those at 95% or above.

Student Aid from Campus Revenues

Student aid per FTE student increased by 57% ($681 to $1,066), somewhat less than the 68% increase in tuition and fees revenues. Almost two-thirds of the dollar increase occurred in the period between 1982-83 and 1984-85. In contrast, tuition and fees revenues and undergraduate tuition and fees rates experienced only about 40% of their total increase during the same period.

As a percentage of tuition and fees revenues, student aid was only slightly lower in 1984-85 (16%) than in 1979-80, (17%). Correspondingly, student aid as a percentage of total E&G expenditures and mandatory transfers was approximately 9% in both 1979-80 and 1984-85.

Within the independent sector, the 1984-85 range in student aid dollars per FTE student was from $200-$300 at the Nursing Schools and 2-year Institutions to $2,000 at the Universities with Medical Schools.

E&G Mandatory Transfers

E&G mandatory transfers increased by 51% over the period with almost all of the dollar increase occurring

from 1982-83 to 1984-85. However, as a percentage of total E&G expenditures and mandatory transfers per FTE student, the amount remained small at about 2%, which represented no change from 1979-80.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA

Sector: Independent *

Subgroup: _____

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$ 5,168	$ 8,439	$ 3,271	63 %
Instructional	$ 2,813	$ 4,489	$ 1,676	60 %
Non-Instructional	$ 2,355	$ 3,950	$ 1,595	68 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 681	$ 1,066	$ 385	57 %
Other[2]	$ 1,617	$ 2,653	$ 1,036	64 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$ 7,466	$12,158	$ 4,692	63 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 193	$ 292	$ 99	51 %
Total	$ 7,659	$12,450	$ 4,791	63 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:				
Range	$ 1,983	$ 1,819		
	$68,783	$33,141		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 4,043	$ 6,809	$ 2,766	68 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 3,692	$ 6,203	$ 2,511	68 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	78 %	81 %		
Instructional Expend.	144 %	152 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	9 %	8 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	300,712	312,082	11,370	4 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46 %
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36 %

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

* Excludes Yeshiva University.

Subgroups of Institutions within the Independent Sector (excluding seminaries)

Universities with Medical Schools

Columbia
Cornell
New York University
University of Rochester
Yeshiva

Universities without Medical Schools

Adelphi
Fordham
Hofstra
Long Island University
St. John's*
Syracuse

College Complexes

Alfred
Barnard
Canisius
Colgate
D'Youville
Elmira
Hamilton
Hartwick
Hobart and William Smith
Iona
Ithaca
Le Moyne
Manhattan
Manhattanville
New School for Social Research
Niagara
Pace
Russell Sage
St. Bonaventure
St. Lawrence
Sarah Lawrence
Skidmore
Union
Vassar
Wagner
Wells

Colleges

Bard
Boricua
Mt. St. Vincent
New Rochelle
St. Rose
Concordia*
Daemen
Dominican
Dowling
Friends World*
Houghton*
Keuka
King's*
Marist
Marymount
Marymount Manhattan
Medaille
Mercy
Molloy*
Mt. St. Mary
Nazareth
Nyack*
Roberts Wesleyan*
St. Francis
St. John Fisher
St. Joseph's
St. Thomas Aquinas
Siena
Touro

Specialized Colleges

Albany Law
Bank Street
Brooklyn Law
College for Human Services
College of Insurance
Juilliard School
Manhattan School of Music
Mannes College of Music
New York Law
N.Y. School of Interior Design*
Teachers College

Health Science Centers

Albany College of Pharmacy
Albany Medical College
Mt. Sinai School of Medicine
New York Chiropractic College
New York College of Podiatric Medicine
New York Medical College
Rockefeller University

2-Year Institutions

Academy of Aeronautics
American Academy of Dramatic Arts
American Academy McAllister Institute
Bramson ORT Technical Institute*
Cazenovia College
Hilbert College
Institute of Design and Construction*
Malcolm King: Harlem College Extension
Maria College of Albany
Maria Regina College*
Mater Dei College*
Paul Smith's College of Arts and Science
Trocaire College
Culinary Institute of America
Elizabeth Seton College
Villa Maria College of Buffalo
Wendell Castle Workshop*

Engineering and Technical Schools

Clarkson
Cooper Union
New York Institute of Technology
Polytechnic University of New York
Pratt
Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.
Rochester Inst. of Tech.
Webb Institute

Nursing Schools

Phillips Beth Israel School of Nursing*
Catholic Medical Center School of Nursing*
Cochran School of Nursing*
Columbia Memorial Hospital School of Nursing*
Edna McConnell Clark School of Nursing*
Helene Fuld School of Nursing
Interfaith Medical Center School of Nursing*
L.I. College Hospital School of Nursing*

* Independent institutions *not* receiving Bundy Aid as of FY ending 1985.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA
Sector: Independent

Subgroup: Universities with Medical Schools*

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$ 9,075	$ 14,400	$ 5,325	59 %
Instructional	$ 5,642	$ 9,153	$ 3,511	62 %
Non-Instructional	$ 3,433	$ 5,247	$ 1,814	53 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 1,294	$ 2,000	$ 706	55 %
Other[2]	$ 5,583	$ 9,244	$ 3,661	66 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$15,952	$25,644	$ 9,692	61 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 375	$ 608	$ 233	62 %
Total	$16,327	$26,252	$ 9,925	61 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:				
Range	$ 8,431	$13,703		
	$10,024	$15,065		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 5,419	$ 9,612	$ 4,193	77 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 4,912	$ 8,717	$ 3,805	77 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	60 %	67 %		
Instructional Expend.	96 %	105 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	4 %	3 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	55,381	57,284	1,903	3 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46 %
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36 %

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

*Excludes Yeshiva University.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA
Sector: Independent

Subgroup: Universities w/o Medical Schools

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$ 4,000	$ 6,354	$ 2,354	59 %
Instructional	$ 2,204	$ 3,274	$ 1,070	49 %
Non-Instructional	$ 1,796	$ 3,080	$ 1,284	71 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 619	$ 796	$ 177	29 %
Other[2]	$ 217	$ 399	$ 182	84 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$ 4,836	$ 7,549	$ 2,713	56 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 103	$ 133	$ 30	29 %
Total	$ 4,939	$ 7,682	$ 2,743	56 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:				
Range	$ 2,902	$ 4,512		
	$ 5,299	$ 8,114		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 3,870	$ 6,242	$ 2,372	61 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 3,709	$ 5,815	$ 2,106	57 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	97 %	98 %		
Instructional Expend.	176 %	191 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	10 %	9 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	74,499	73,086	-1,413	-2 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46 %
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36 %

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA

Sector: Independent

Subgroup: College Complexes

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$ 4,241	$ 6,928	$ 2,687	63%
Instructional	$ 1,946	$ 3,083	$ 1,137	58%
Non-Instructional	$ 2,295	$ 3,845	$ 1,550	68%
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 532	$ 1,067	$ 535	101%
Other[2]	$ 144	$ 177	$ 33	23%
Subtotal (E&G)	$ 4,917	$ 8,172	$ 3,255	66%
Mandatory Transfers	$ 129	$ 201	$ 72	56%
Total	$ 5,046	$ 8,373	$ 3,327	66%
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:				
Range	$ 2,811	$ 4,933		
	$ 7,142	$ 11,921		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 4,055	$ 6,779	$ 2,724	67%
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 3,909	$ 6,678	$ 2,769	71%
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	96 %	98 %		
Instructional Expend.	208 %	220 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	9 %	8 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	71,198	73,651	2,453	3%
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46%
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36%

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA
Sector: Independent

Subgroup: Colleges

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$ 3,118	$ 5,014	$ 1,896	61 %
Instructional	$ 1,301	$ 1,987	$ 686	53 %
Non-Instructional	$ 1,817	$ 3,027	$ 1,210	67 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 438	$ 665	$ 227	52 %
Other[2]	$ 77	$ 92	$ 15	19 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$ 3,633	$ 5,771	$ 2,138	59 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 107	$ 158	$ 51	48 %
Total	$ 3,740	$ 5,929	$ 2,189	59 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:				
Range	$ 2,303	$ 3,534		
	$ 6,909	$ 14,176		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 2,926	$ 4,777	$ 1,851	63 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 2,848	$ 4,657	$ 1,809	64 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	94 %	95 %		
Instructional Expend.	225 %	240 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	22 %	20 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	42,307	45,974	3,667	9 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46 %
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36%

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA
Sector: Independent

Subgroup: Specialized Colleges

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$5,272	$9,626	$4,354	83 %
Instructional	$2,324	$4,132	$1,808	78 %
Non-Instructional	$2,948	$5,494	$2,546	86 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 720	$1,116	$ 396	55 %
Other[2]	$ 731	$1,226	$ 495	68 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$6,723	$11,968	$5,245	78 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 142	$ 107	$ -35	-25 %
Total	$6,865	$12,075	$5,210	76 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:				
Range	$ 2,283	$ 4,715		
	$11,657	$19,965		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 3,944	$ 7,467	$3,523	89 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 3,062	$ 5,467	$2,405	79 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	75 %	78 %		
Instructional Expend.	170 %	181 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	3 %	3 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	9,252	8,260	-992	-11 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46 %
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36%

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA
Sector: Independent

Subgroup: Engineering and Technical Schools

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$ 4,543	$ 7,504	$ 2,961	65 %
Instructional	$ 2,528	$ 4,245	$ 1,717	68 %
Non-Instructional	$ 2,015	$ 3,259	$ 1,244	62 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 578	$ 942	$ 364	63 %
Other[2]	$ 860	$ 1,352	$ 492	57 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$ 5,981	$ 9,798	$ 3,817	64 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 349	$ 404	$ 55	16 %
Total	$ 6,330	$ 10,202	$ 3,872	61 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:				
Range	$ 2,789	$ 4,221		
	$ 8,678	$ 15,663		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 3,688	$ 6,346	$ 2,658	72 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 3,588	$ 6,411	$ 2,823	79 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	81 %	85 %		
Instructional Expend.	146 %	149 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	9 %	7 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	34,579	38,491	3,912	11 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46 %
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36%

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA
Sector: Independent

Subgroup: Health Science Centers

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$ 19,955	$ 30,162	$10,207	51 %
Instructional	$ 13,568	$ 18,523	$ 4,955	37 %
Non-Instructional	$ 6,387	$ 11,639	$ 5,252	82 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 379	$ 543	$ 164	43 %
Other[2]	$ 28,723	$ 44,710	$15,987	56 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$ 49,057	$ 75,415	$26,358	54 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 303	$ 1,424	$ 1,121	370 %
Total	$ 49,360	$ 76,839	$27,479	56 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:	$ 2,704	$ 4,133		
Range	$ 68,783	$133,141		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 5,948	$ 10,766	$ 4,818	81 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 2,137	$ 3,980	$ 1,843	86 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	30 %	36 %		
Instructional Expend.	44 %	58 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	4 %	2 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	3,856	4,244	388	10 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46 %
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36%

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA

Sector: Independent

Subgroup: Nursing Schools

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$ 8,980	$ 12,659	$ 3,679	41 %
Instructional	$ 3,667	$ 6,038	$ 2,371	65 %
Non-Instructional	$ 5,313	$ 6,621	$ 1,308	25 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 108	$ 219	$ 111	103 %
Other[2]	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	0 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$ 9,088	$ 12,878	$ 3,790	42 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 75	$ 216	$ 141	188 %
Total	$ 9,163	$ 13,094	$ 3,931	43 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:				
	$ 5,663	$ 7,634		
Range	$ 13,098	$ 18,184		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 2,014	$ 2,911	$ 897	45 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 2,120	$ 3,046	$ 926	44 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	22 %	23 %		
Instructional Expend.	55 %	48 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	23 %	20 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	512	731	219	43 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46 %
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36%

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA
Sector: Independent

Subgroup: 2-Year Institutions

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$ 3,521	$ 5,377	$1,856	53 %
Instructional	$ 1,373	$ 2,152	$ 779	57 %
Non-Instructional	$ 2,148	$ 3,224	$1,076	50 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 270	$ 277	$ 7	3 %
Other[2]	$ 13	$ 9	$ -4	-31 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$ 3,804	$ 5,663	$1,859	49 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 152	$ 173	$ 21	14 %
Total	$ 3,956	$ 5,836	$1,880	48 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:				
Range	$ 1,710	$ 1,819		
	$ 7,557	$ 9,916		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 2,956	$ 4,500	$1,544	52 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 2,576	$ 3,988	$1,412	55 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	84 %	84 %		
Instructional Expend.	215 %	209 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	20 %	21 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	9,127	10,362	1,235	14 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46 %
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36%

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

SUNY STATE-OPERATED

OBSERVATIONS:

Student-Related Educational (SRE) Expenditures

These expenditures per FTE student increased $2,344 or 48% compared to the 46% increase in the HEPI for the same period. Instructional expenditures, the major component of SRE expenditures, increased 49% or just slightly more than the nationwide increase of 47% in salaries and fringe benefits.

Looking at the subgroups of institutions within the SUNY State-operated sector, one sees that SRE expenditures per FTE student increased by varying amounts *and* rates from 1979-80 to 1984-85. In absolute dollars, the greatest increase was $11,965 at the Health Sciences Centers. The next highest increase, $4,605 at the Specialized Colleges, was three times the lowest increase of $1,545 at the Colleges of Arts and Sciences. The variation in cost changes among the groups was affected to some degree by changes in enrollment levels. Four of the seven subgroups of schools had enrollment variations of 5% or more over the period.

Tuition and Fees

The average full-time undergraduate tuition and fees rate increased 54%, somewhat more than the 48% increase in SRE expenditures and significantly more than the 36% increase in the New York State C.P.I. Following the longstanding pattern of tuition increases at public institutions in New York State, 54% of the increase over the entire period occurred at once, between 1982-3 and 1983-4.

For the SUNY State-operated institutions as a whole, tuition and fees revenues covered 23% of SRE expenditures in 1984-85 compared to 21% in 197980. Again, wide diversity in this indicator is observed among the subgroups of institutions. In 1984-85 at University Centers without Medical Schools tuition and fees revenues as a percentage of SRE expenditures was at 23%; and at the Statutory, and Agricultural and Technical Colleges it was above the 23%, ranging from 26% to 28%. At the University Centers with Medical Schools, Health Sciences Centers, and Specialized Colleges this percentage was below 23% and ranged from 12% to 19%.

Student Aid from Campus Revenue

The percentage increase in this category (45%) was less than the increase in tuition and fees revenues per FTE student (63%), and student aid as a percentage of tuition and fees revenue decreased from 19% in 1979-80 to 17% in 1984-85. Student aid from campus revenue represented, in 1984-85, about 3% of total E&G expenditures.

E&G Mandatory Transfers

These expenditures are composed largely of debt service for E&G-related capital plant (which excludes dormitories and hospitals). Although mandatory transfers per FTE student increased by $182, they represented a smaller percentage of total E&G expenditures in 1984-85 than in 1979-80. Correspondingly, mandatory transfers represented less of the tuition and fees revenues per FTE student (65%) in 1984-85 than in 1979-80 (88%). This ratio is significant because E&G-related debt service must be paid from tuition and fees revenues. However, these numbers do not reflect the *total* E&G debt service obligation each year. Rather, they reflect *net* debt service expenditures after offsetting amounts of surplus funds from completed projects and earned interest on reserves are applied. These offsetting amounts vary from year to year.

It must also be noted in relation to this indicator that E&G debt service is considered by SUNY to be a sector-wide obligation for the State-operated campuses. This E&G debt service is allocated by SUNY to the campuses on the basis of the total area, in square feet, of the E&G facilities. These allocated amounts, therefore, do not necessarily represent the actual amount of debt service for any given campus, or group of campuses.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA
Sector: State University State Operated Institutions

Subgroup: _____

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$ 4,902	$ 7,246	$ 2,344	48 %
Instructional	$ 2,880	$ 4,295	$ 1,415	49 %
Non-Instructional	$ 2,022	$ 2,951	$ 929	46 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 193	$ 280	$ 87	45 %
Other[2]	$ 1,200	$ 1,915	$ 715	60 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$ 6,295	$ 9,441	$ 3,146	50 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 902	$ 1,084	$ 182	20 %
Total	$ 7,197	$10,525	$ 3,328	46 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:				
Range	$ 2,476	$ 3,960		
	$33,177	$41,966		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 1,024	$ 1,664	$ 640	63 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 1,033	$ 1,589	$ 556	54 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	21 %	23 %		
Instructional Expend.	36 %	39 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	21 %	19 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	160,505	161,941	1,436	1 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46 %
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36 %

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

Subgroups of Institutions within the SUNY State-operated Sector

SUNY University Centers with Medical Schools

Buffalo
Stony Brook

SUNY University Centers without Medical Schools

Albany
Binghamton

SUNY Health Sciences Centers

SUNY Health Sciences Center at Brooklyn
SUNY Health Sciences Center at Syracuse

SUNY Colleges of Arts and Sciences

Brockport
Buffalo
Cortland
Empire State College
Fredonia
Geneseo
New Paltz
Old Westbury
Oneonta
Oswego
Plattsburgh
Potsdam
Purchase

SUNY Specialized Colleges

NYS College of Environmental Science and Forestry
College of Technology at Utica/Rome
Maritime College
NYS College of Optometry

SUNY Statutory Colleges

NYS College of Ceramics at Alfred University
NYS College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University
NYS College of Human Ecology at Cornell University
NYS School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University
NYS College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University

SUNY Agricultural and Technical Colleges

Alfred
Canton
Cobleskill
Delhi
Farmingdale
Morrisville

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA
Sector: State University

Subgroup: University Centers w/ Medical Schools

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$ 6,341	$ 9,707	$ 3,366	53 %
Instructional	$ 3,952	$ 6,111	$ 2,159	55 %
Non-Instructional	$ 2,389	$ 3,596	$ 1,207	51 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 293	$ 411	$ 118	40 %
Other[2]	$ 1506	$ 2,242	$ 736	49 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$ 8,140	$ 12,360	$ 4,220	52 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 1,023	$ 1,222	$ 199	19 %
Total	$ 9,163	$ 13,582	$ 4,419	48 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:				
Range	$ 6,216	$ 8,853		
	$ 8,619	$ 10,993		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 1,110	$ 1,871	$ 761	69 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 964	$ 1,542	$ 578	60 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	18 %	19 %		
Instructional Expend.	28 %	31 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	18 %	15 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	34,038	35,658	1,620	5 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46 %
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36 %

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA

Sector: State University

Subgroup: University Centers w/o Medical Schools

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$ 4,486	$ 6,727	$ 2,241	50 %
Instructional	$ 2,770	$ 4,168	$ 1,398	50 %
Non-Instructional	$ 1,716	$ 2,559	$ 843	49 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 214	$ 275	$ 61	29 %
Other[2]	$ 1,026	$ 1,330	$ 304	30 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$ 5,726	$ 8,332	$ 2,606	46 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 880	$ 774	$ -106	-12 %
Total	$ 6,606	$ 9,106	$ 2,500	38 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:				
Range	$ 4,399	$ 6,542		
	$ 4,548	$ 6,868		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 953	$ 1,580	$ 627	66 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 1,004	$ 1,481	$ 477	48 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	21 %	23 %		
Instructional Expend.	34 %	38 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	19 %	16 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	21,966	23,608	1,642	7 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46 %
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36 %

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA
Sector: State University

Subgroup: Colleges of Arts and Sciences

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$ 3,805	$ 5,350	$ 1,545	41 %
Instructional	$ 2,089	$ 2,946	$ 857	41 %
Non-Instructional	$ 1,716	$ 2,404	$ 688	40 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 152	$ 207	$ 55	36 %
Other[2]	$ 293	$ 484	$ 191	65 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$ 4,250	$ 6,041	$ 1,791	42 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 894	$ 962	$ 68	8 %
Total	$ 5,144	$ 7,003	$ 1,859	36 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:				
Range	$ 3,283	$ 4,797		
	$ 6,141	$ 7,502		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 969	$ 1,489	$ 520	54 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 997	$ 1,463	$ 466	47 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	25 %	28 %		
Instructional Expend.	46 %	51 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	24 %	23 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	66,358	66,921	563	1 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46 %
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36 %

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA

Sector: State University

Subgroup: Health Sciences Centers

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$28,804	$40,769	$11,965	42 %
Instructional	$21,489	$29,222	$ 7,733	36 %
Non-Instructional	$ 7,315	$11,547	$ 4,232	58 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 315	$ 489	$ 174	55 %
Other[2]	$ 6,829	$ 8,671	$ 1,842	27 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$35,948	$49,929	$13,981	39 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 2,467	$ 3,590	$ 1,123	46 %
Total	$38,415	$53,519	$15,104	39 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:				
Range	$26,083	$39,082		
	$33,177	$41,966		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 2,688	$ 4,696	$ 2,008	75 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 945	$ 1,445	$ 500	53 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	9 %	12 %		
Instructional Expend.	13 %	16 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	8 %	4 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	2,241	2,147	-94	-4 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46 %
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36%

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA
Sector: State University

Subgroup: Specialized Colleges

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$ 6,523	$11,128	$ 4,605	71 %
Instructional	$ 2,988	$ 4,935	$ 1,947	65 %
Non-Instructional	$ 3,535	$ 6,193	$ 2,658	75 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 113	$ 182	$ 69	61 %
Other[2]	$ 1,269	$ 1,996	$ 727	57 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$ 7,905	$13,306	$ 5,401	68 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 985	$ 1,557	$ 572	58 %
Total	$ 8,890	$14,863	$ 5,973	67 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:				
Range	$ 4,007	$ 7,147		
	$24,678	$28,137		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 1,068	$ 1,805	$ 737	69 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 965	$ 1,488	$ 523	54 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	16 %	16 %		
Instructional Expend.	36 %	37 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	15 %	13 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	4,773	4,068	-705	-15 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46 %
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36 %

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA

Sector: State University

Subgroup: Statutory Colleges

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$ 6,958	$ 9,329	$ 2,371	34 %
Instructional	$ 3,512	$ 5,534	$ 2,022	58 %
Non-Instructional	$ 3,446	$ 3,795	$ 349	10 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 7	$ 211	$ 204	2914 %
Other[2]	$ 9,602	$16,553	$ 6,951	72 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$16,567	$26,093	$ 9,526	57 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 240	$ 2,458	$ 2,218	924 %
Total	$16,807	$28,551	$11,744	70 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:				
Range	$ 6,942	$ 9,230		
	$ 7,128	$10,261		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 1,225	$ 2,462	$ 1,237	101 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 2,110	$ 3,867	$ 1,757	83 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	18 %	26 %		
Instructional Expend.	35 %	44 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	21 %	17 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	7,757	7,877	120	2 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46 %
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36 %

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA
Sector: State University

Subgroup: Ag. and Tech. Colleges

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$ 3,004	$ 4,815	$ 1,811	60 %
Instructional	$ 1,649	$ 2,568	$ 919	56 %
Non-Instructional	$ 1,355	$ 2,247	$ 892	66 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 211	$ 314	$ 103	49 %
Other[2]	$ 146	$ 428	$ 282	193 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$ 3,361	$ 5,557	$ 2,196	65 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 818	$ 737	$ -81	-10 %
Total	$ 4,179	$ 6,294	$ 2,115	51 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:				
Range	$ 2,476	$ 3,960		
	$ 3,472	$ 5,916		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 885	$ 1,338	$ 453	51 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 967	$ 1,487	$ 520	54 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	29 %	28 %		
Instructional Expend.	54 %	52 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	26 %	28 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	23,371	21,663	-1,708	-7 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46 %
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36 %

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

CUNY SENIOR COLLEGES

OBSERVATIONS:

Student-Related Educational (SRE) Expenditures

SRE expenditures per FTE student increased by 77% over the period, a rate of increase that exceeds the change in the HEPI by 31%. Instructional expenditures increased at a slower rate than SRE expenditures: 69% vs. 77%. From 1979-80 to 1982-83 SRE expenditures increased at an average annual rate of slightly over 13%, whereas from 1982-83 to 1984-85 the average annual rate of increase was slightly over 10%. Contributing to the increase in per FTE student expenditures over the six-year period was a 9% decline in FTE enrollment, and, in all likelihood, a recovery in budget levels from the fiscal crisis of the mid-seventies.

Tuition and Fees

The tuition and fees rate increased at a rate that was 40% less than that of SRE expenditures and about the same as that of the CPI. Despite the tuition and fees rate increasing more slowly than SRE expenditures, tuition and fees revenues represented 23% of SRE expenditures in 1984-85, a decline of only 4% from 1979-80.

Student Aid from Campus Revenue

Student aid decreased by 5% over six years; in the face of a 49% increase in tuition and fees revenues per FTE student. As a percentage of tuition and fees revenues, student aid has decreased from 15% in 1979-80 to 10% 1984-85. This pattern is consistent with that of TAP at the senior colleges (see below).

As a percentage of total E&G expenditures and mandatory transfers, student aid represented only 2% in 1984-85.

E&G Mandatory Transfers

This indicator has increased by 115% over the period, with more than half of the change occurring between 1979-80 and 1981-82. As a percentage of total E&G expenditures and mandatory transfers per FTE student, E&G mandatory transfers represented 10% in 1984-85, up only slightly from 8% in 1979-80.

TAP

TAP funds as a percentage of tuition fees revenue decreased from 33% in 1979-80 to 24% in 1984-85. rom 1980-81.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA

Sector: CUNY

Subgroup: Senior Colleges

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$ 4,046	$ 7,142	$ 3,096	77 %
Instructional	$ 2,584	$ 4,378	$ 1,794	69 %
Non-Instructional	$ 1,462	$ 2,764	$ 1,302	89 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 170	$ 161	$ -9	-5 %
Other[2]	$ 312	$ 322	$ 10	3 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$ 4,528	$ 7,625	$ 3,097	68 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 394	$ 849	$ 455	115 %
Total	$ 4,922	$ 8,474	$ 3,552	72 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:				
Range	$ 2,843	$ 5,750		
	$ 5,655	$ 11,731		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 1,112	$ 1,654	$ 542	49 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 972	$ 1,331	$ 359	37 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	27 %	23 %		
Instructional Expend.	43 %	38 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	33 %	24 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	98,099	88,875	$-9,224	-9 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46%
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36%

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

SUNY COMMUNITY COLLEGES

OBSERVATIONS:

Student-Related Educational (SRE) Expenditures

This indicator increased by 46% over the six-year period; at exactly the same rate as the HEPI. Of the total increase of $1,290 per FTE student, 38% occurred during the one-year period from 1983-84 to 1984-85. This was due largely to a 6% decline in enrollment from 1983-84 to 1984-85. Instructional expenditures increased 47%, at exactly the same rate as the nationwide costs of salaries and fringe benefits.

Tuition and Fees

The average rate increased by 45%; about the same as the increase in SRE expenditures but 9% more than the CPI. Tuition and fees revenues per FTE student increased 51% and covered 32% of SRE expenditures in 1984-85, up slightly from 31% in 1979-80.

Student Aid from Campus Revenue

Student aid increased by 71% over the period. As a percentage of tuition and fees revenues, student aid remained at 3% for almost the entire fiveyear period.

E&G Mandatory Transfers

There was a slight decline, 4%, in mandatory transfers from 1979-80 to 1984-85, although there were small fluctuations in the interim. Mandatory transfers made up approximately 6% of total E&G expenditures and mandatory transfers in 1984-85; down from 9% in 1979-80.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA

Sector: SUNY

Subgroup: Community Colleges

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$2,812	$4,102	$1,290	46 %
Instructional	$1,476	$2,165	$ 689	47 %
Non-Instructional	$1,336	$1,937	$ 601	45 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 24	$ 41	$ 17	71 %
Other[2]	$ 67	$ 74	$ 7	10 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$2,903	$4,217	$1,314	45 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 272	$ 260	$ -12	-4 %
Total	$3,175	$4,477	$1,302	41 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:				
	$2,059	$3,198		
Range	$3,866	$5,502		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 861	$1,301	$ 440	51 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 823	$1,191	$ 368	45 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	31 %	32 %		
Instructional Expend.	58 %	60 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	20 %	21 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	110,651	117,345	6,694	6 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46 %
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36 %

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

CUNY COMMUNITY COLLEGES

OBSERVATIONS:

Student-Related Educational (SRE) Expenditures

SRE expenditures increased by 58% over the period; 12% more than the HEPI. Instructional expenditures increased at about the same rate. Tending to hold down this increase was a 5% increase in enrollment from 1979-80 to 1984-85.

Tuition and Fees

The average rate increased by 36% from 1979-80 to 1984-85, considerably less than the 58% increase in SRE expenditures. However, the tuition and fees revenues per FTE student increased considerably more than the average tuition and fees rate (67% vs. 36%). As a result, tuition and fees revenues covered slightly more SRE expenditures in 1984-85 (31%) than in 1979-80 (29%).

Student Aid from Campus Revenue

Student aid decreased by 15%. As a percentage of tuition and fees revenues, student aid has decreased steadily over the period from 19% in 1979-80 to 10% in 1984-85.

E&G Mandatory Transfers

Mandatory transfers have increased by 75% over the six-year period. As a percentage of total E&G expenditures and mandatory and transfers, mandatory transfers have remained fairly constant over the period, starting at 14% and ending up at 15%.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA

Sector: CUNY

Subgroup: Community Colleges

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$ 3,273	$ 5,170	$ 1,897	58 %
Instructional	$ 1,823	$ 2,868	$ 1,045	57 %
Non-Instructional	$ 1,450	$ 2,302	$ 852	59 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 181	$ 154	$ -27	-15 %
Other[2]	$ 237	$ 362	$ 125	53 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$ 3,691	$ 4,217	$ 526	14 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 586	$ 1,025	$ 439	75 %
Total	$ 4,277	$ 6,711	$ 2,434	57 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:	$ 2,514	$ 4,551		
Range	$ 3,535	$ 6,758		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$ 949	$ 1,587	$ 638	67 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$ 947	$ 1,289	$ 342	36 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	29 %	31 %		
Instructional Expend.	52 %	55 %		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	52 %	40 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	39,082	40,946	1,864	5 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46 %
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36%

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

PROPRIETARY COLLEGES
Degree-Granting

OBSERVATIONS:

Student-Related Educational (SRE) Expenditures

This indicator increased by 66% over the period; 20% more than the HEPI. This rate of increase would have been greater, in all likelihood if it weren't for a 44% increase in enrollment. Non-instructional expenditures accounted for 80% of this increase.

Tuition and Fees

The tuition and fees rate increased by 59%: 23% more than the CPI; 7% less than SRE expenditures. Tuition and fees revenues covered 109% of SRE expenditures in 1979-80 and 104% in 1984-85.

Student Aid from Campus Revenues

As a percentage of tuition and fees revenues, student aid remained at about 1.5% throughout the period.

SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DATA
Sector: Proprietary Colleges (Degree-Granting)

Subgroup: _____

	1979-80	1984-85	Change #	Change %
E&G EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS PER FTE STUDENT[1]				
Student Related Educational	$2,196	$3,647	$1,451	66 %
Instructional	$ 734	$1,023	$ 289	39 %
Non-Instructional	$1,462	$2,624	$1,162	79 %
Student Aid from Campus Revenue	$ 35	$ 54	$ 19	54 %
Other[2]	$ 13	$ 3	$ -10	-77 %
Subtotal (E&G)	$2,244	$3,704	$1,460	65 %
Mandatory Transfers	$ 34	$ 28	$ -6	-18 %
Total	$2,278	$3,732	$1,454	64 %
STUDENT RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPEND. PER FTE STUDENT:				
Range	$ 309	$ 535		
	$4,586	$7,492		
TUITION AND FEES:				
Revenue per FTE student	$2,384	$3,783	$1,399	59 %
Avg. Full-time undergrad. rate	$2,498	$3,980	$1,482	59 %
TUITION AND FEE REV. AS A PCT. OF:				
Student Related Educ. Expend.	109%	104%		
Instructional Expend.	325%	370%		
TAP AS A PERCENT OF TUITION AND FEES REVENUES	32%	30 %		
ENROLLMENT:				
Full-time Equivalent Students	17,768	25,656	7,888	44 %
STANDARD COST INDICES:				
Higher Education Price Index				46 %
NYS Consumer Price Index - Urban				36 %

[1] Total Educational and General Expenditures including Mandatory Transfers. See glossary for explanation.

[2] Includes Organized Research, Public Service, and related overhead costs.

SECTION IV

Selected Data For Independent Institutions Receiving Bundy Aid

Section IV displays selected data on the State's primary program of institutional aid to certain independent colleges and universities, popularly known as Bundy aid. Not all non-public institutions qualify, or have applied, for this unrestricted aid. In 1984-85, 96 of the 117 not-for-profit, degree-granting schools received Bundy aid. Aid is based on earned degrees conferred in the previous year, with a different amount paid for each degree level (i.e., associate, baccalaureate, etc.).

Table 1 shows, for each year covered by the report, the number of degrees for which aid was paid, the total dollar amount of the aid and the number of recipient institutions. For specific institutions receiving Bundy aid in 198485, see the listing of subgroups of institutions within the Independent Sector in Section III.

Table 2 uses the same typology as Section III for the independent sector, but includes only the Bundy-eligible institutions. This table shows the percentage the amounts of Bundy aid represents of SRE expenditures for each subgroup of institutions.

In contrast to other sections of this report where trends in data are stressed, Bundy aid does not lend itself quite as easily to such analysis. For one thing, changes in the Bundy program occur less frequently than for most other fiscal indicators explored in this report. This means that change over a period of time is particularly sensitive to the beginning or ending year chosen for display. Thus the data presented here is primarily for the purpose of portraying the relative value of the Bundy aid dollars available to the recipient institutions in the context of previous presentations in this report. Overall, Bundy aid averaged 5% of SRE expenditures in 1979-80 and 4% in 1984-85.

Section IV - Table 1

SELECTED AGGREGATE BUNDY AID DATA

Year	Total[1] Degrees	Aid - $ millions	Eligible Institutions
1979-80	73,562	$68.6	88
1980-81	74,458	92.2	89
1981-82	75,179	93.0	92
1982-83	78,258	96.4	94
1983-84	78,903	97.0	95
1984-85	78,321	97.1	96

[1] Degrees eligible for aid are shown for year they were basis of aid payment. The year of conferral of the degrees is one year earlier in each case.

Section IV - Table 2

SELECTED DATA FOR INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING BUNDY AID

Bundy Aid as a Percent of Student Related Educational Expenditures

	1979-80	1980-1	1981-2	1982-3	1983-4	1984-5
Univ. w/ Medical Schools*	3.8%	4.5%	4.1%	3.8%	3.2%	3.0%
Univ. w/o Med. Schools	5.9%	7.1%	6.2%	6.0%	5.4%	5.0%
College Complexes	4.6%	5.4%	4.9%	4.6%	4.4%	4.0%
Colleges	6.4%	7.2%	6.4%	6.3%	5.8%	5.1%
Spec. Colleges	6.2%	8.1%	6.7%	6.1%	5.6%	5.0%
Eng. and Tech Schools	4.9%	5.6%	4.9%	4.5%	4.1%	3.8%
Health Sci. Ctrs.	3.3%	4.0%	3.7%	3.8%	3.2%	2.8%
Nursing Schools	N.A.	N.A.	6.3%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%
2-Year Inst.	3.0%	3.6%	3.5%	3.3%	3.0%	2.5%
Average	4.7%	5.5%	5.0%	4.6%	4.2%	4.0%

*Excludes Yeshiva University

Appendices

Appendix A
GLOSSARY

AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES – includes those essentially self-supporting operations which exist to furnish a service to students, faculty, or staff, and which charge a fee that is directly related to the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores, and intercollegiate athletics.

AVERAGE FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES RATE – represents the combined tuition and mandatory fees charged to the average full-time undergraduate student. As such, it is a measure of the student's cost of education.

BUNDY AID – is unrestricted institutional State aid to qualified independent colleges and universities based upon number and levels of degrees awarded by that institution.

CUNY SENIOR COLLEGES – E&G expenditures for this category include those of the CUNY Graduate Center, the CUNY Law School, the CUNY 4-year Colleges, and a portion of those E&G expenditures for CUNY Central Administration. All Central Administration E&G expenditures except research and instruction are allocated by proportion of total FTE enrollment between the senior colleges and the community colleges, respectively. Central Administration research and instruction expenditures are allocated 80% to the senior colleges and 20% to the community colleges.

CURRENT FUND REVENUES – include restricted revenues, which are monies given to the institution for a specific purpose and may be used only for that purpose, and unrestricted revenues, which are monies over which the institution has discretionary control. Current fund revenues include tuition and fees; federal; state; and local government funds; private gifts, grants, and contracts; endowment income; sales and services of educational activities; sales and services of auxiliary enterprises; sales and services of hospitals; other sources; and independent operations.

E&G EXPENDITURES – (Educational and General Expenditures) Current fund expenditures, both restricted and unrestricted, from the functional categories of instruction, research, public service, academic support (including libraries), student services, institutional support, operation and maintenance of plant, and scholarships and fellowships.

E&G MANDATORY TRANSFERS – are transfers from the Current Funds group to other fund groups arising out of binding legal agreements related to the financing of educational plant or grant agreements with agencies of the federal government, donors, and other organizations to match gifts and grants to loan and other funds.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT (FTE STUDENT) – is a measure of enrollment which takes into account full-time and part-time undergraduates and graduate students. Each full-time student (graduate or undergraduate) equals one FTE student, three part-time undergraduate students equal one FTE student; each part-time graduate student equals .40 of one FTE student.

HIGHER EDUCATION PRICE INDEX (HEPI) is a composite index measuring nationwide price changes of a fixed group of goods and services purchased by colleges and universities, excluding sponsored research and auxiliary enterprises. Major components of the index, which is prepared by Research Associates of Washington, are salaries of faculty, administrators, and other professional personnel; clerical, technical services, and other nonprofessional personnel; and contracted services, such as data processing, communication, transportation, supplies and materials, equipment, books and periodicals, and utilities, based on the 1971-72 buying pattern of colleges and universities.

INDEPENDENT OPERATIONS – includes all funds expended for operations that are independent of or unrelated to the primary missions of the institution. This category is generally limited to expenditures of major federally funded research and development centers.

N.Y.S. C.P.I. – URBAN INDEX – is the Consumer Price Index calculated for urban consumers in New York State based on the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas of New York City and Buffalo. This index is constructed by the New York State Division of the Budget, Fiscal Planning Unit for the calendar year and adjusted for the academic

year by the New York State Education Department Office of Postsecondary Policy Analysis.

OTHER E&G EXPENDITURES – Research, Public Service, and related proportions of Institutional Support and O + M Plant).

STATE-FUNDED INSTITUTIONAL AID includes all State funds (except student aid) for general operating assistance made available to the institution through an act of a legislative body. State institutional aid to the Independent sector consists primarily of Bundy Aid, medical-dental capitation, and the institutional component of the Higher Education Opportunity Program.

STATE-FUNDED STUDENT AID includes TAP, which goes to eligible students in all sectors, SUSTA (SUNY supplemental tuition assistance), CUSTA (CUNY supplemental tuition assistance), tuition waivers (SUNY and CUNY), and CAP (CUNY). In addition, there are several programs of aid to students in SUNY, CUNY and the Independent sector: the student aid component for programs for the disadvantaged, College Work Study, Regents Scholarships and Fellowships, and the State Guaranteed Student Loans. Some of these programs, such as tuition waivers, are funded as part of institutional aid, while others, like TAP, are provided directly to the students.

STUDENT AID FROM CAMPUS REVENUE – includes expenditures for scholarships and fellowships in the form of outright grants if the recipients are selected by the institution and the award financed from current funds, restricted or unrestricted. Both merit- and need-based awards are included.

STUDENT-RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES are sometimes referred to as "studentrelated educational and general expenditures," 'student-related costs," or "E&G costs." This is a broad indicator of the institutional cost of education, including all instructional, academic support and student service costs as well as a proportion of institutional support and operation and maintenance of the physical plant. That proportion is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Expenditures for (Instruction + Student Services + Academic Support)} \times \frac{\text{Numerator + Research + Public Service}}{\text{Numerator}}$$

Specifically excluded from student-related educational and general expenditures are scholarships and fellowships, mandatory transfers (debt service), public service, and organized research.

STUDENT-RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES-INSTRUCTIONAL (INSTRUCTIONAL EXPENDITURES) – is the major component of student-related educational expenditures. Instruction includes the expenditures of the instructional divisions of the institutions and expenditures for departmental research and public service which are not separately budgeted. Included are credit and non-credit instruction. Excluded are expenditures for academic administrators whose primary function is administration (e.g. an academic dean).

STUDENT-RELATED EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES – NON-INSTRUCTIONAL – equals total student-related educational expenditures less instruction. Specifically included are student services, academic support; and a proportion of institutional support, and operation and maintenance of plant.

TAP – (TUITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM) – an entitlement student aid program offered to New York State residents who meet various eligibility requirements. The amount of the TAP award for each recipient is scaled according to type of school, level of study, tuition charge, and net-taxable income.

TUITION AND FEES REVENUES – is reported by institutions as part of the HEGIS financial statistics for all tuition and fees assessed against students, regardless of eventual remissions, waivers, or exemptions. In other words, this is the amount that the institution would receive if every student were charged for all instruction and there were no tuition waivers, remissions, or defaults. Tuition waivers and remissions are reported separately as part of institutional expenditures. Charges for room, board, and other services rendered by auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, independent operations, and other sources are not included here.

Appendix B

POSTSECONDARY ADVISORY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON FISCAL INDICATORS

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